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PRINCETON

Pyongyang Disqualifies Chon for Talks: Veep Kim

DPRK Vice-President Kim Il Jan. 12 disqualified Chon Du Hwan for any north-south reunification talks and flatly rejected Chon's proposal for "mutual visits for the supreme chiefs of the north and south Korean authorities" as a mockery of and insult to the nation.

He urged the Chon junta to rectify its treacious stand first of all if it trully wants to do something for the nation.

Mr. Kim Il was speaking in capacity of Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Pyongyang's first official comment, just one week after the Chon remarks indicated full consideration was given to the Chon statements.

The DPRK Vice-President declared that Chon's proposal was nothing but a foolish burlesque designed to whitewash his dirty nation-splitting nature and gain public favour with the "presidential" election at hand.

For successful dialogue and reunification, Kim listed the following 5 basic problems to be met in south Korea:

Firstly, Chon Du Hwan must apologize to the whole nation for massacring fellow countrymen in Kwangju.

Secondly, democratic leader Kim Dae Jung and all other arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and students must be released and the dissolved democratic political parties and organizations rehabilitated.

He stressed the need for the restoration of democratic order to south Korea to achieve the reunification of north and south Korea.

"If Chon Du Hwan has freedom to argue about the reunification question, the people should also be given such freedom and right," he added.

Thirdly, the anti-communist confrontation policy must be renounced.

Vice-President Kim said:

"No matter how many times there may be 'mutual visits' under the condition where the south Korean military fascists are engaged in inciting the consciousness of north-south confrontation among the south Korean people, getting feverish with anti-communism, what contribution can they make to national reunification?

Fourthly, Chon Du Hwan must recognize the unjustness of the June 23 "two-Korea" statement of the former dictator and revoke it.

Finally, Chon must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Mr. Kim declared, the root cause of the division of Korean Peninsula lies in the U.S. military presence in south Korea and as long as the American troops continue occupying south Korea and the interference of the United States in the Korean affairs continue, the question of the reunification will not be settled independently and peacefully.

(See the full text of Veep's statement on Page 2)

Pope John Paul II, UK Liberals Urge Leniency for Mr. Kim: Australians Mulling Trade Sanctions

Pope John Paul II disclosed Jan. 14 that he had sent a message to the south Korean authorities asking for clemency for Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean Catholic and democratic leader, who has been sentenced to death on charges of sedition.

The Pope was speaking at a special audience of eight members of the Japan Catholic Journalists Club, prior to his visit to Japan in February.

The Liberal International at its Congressin Berlin and the British Liberal Party called for the immediate release of all political prisoners in south Korea, particularly the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, and for the resumption of a peaceful dialogue between the government and the opposition.

Member parties of the Liberal International were asked to make their views known and the British Liberal Party have sent a telegram to the "president" of south Korea, Chon Du Hwan, urging, in the interest of democracy, presidential clemency for Kim Dae Jung (who is under sentence of death) and for his release from captivity.

The Australian government is considering trade sanctions against south Korea, if the country's opposition leader is executed, reported an Australian paper "Age" in its Jan. 7 issue.

This may result in the loss of transactions worth hundreds of million of dollars. This may also produce the possibility of future sale of uranium to south Korea, which is one of the few countries with a nuclear safeguards agree ment with Australia, said the paper.

Addressing the Parliament, the Australian Foreign Minister reaffirmed the government's stand that the execution of Mr. Kim would have a grave influence on the relations between Australia and south Korea.

Earlier, in September last year, the then Foreign Minister Peacock stated that if Mr. Kim was executed, the south Korea-Australia relations would be affected.

Senator Chipp, leader of the Australian Democrats, said in his letter dated Jan. 6, to the south Korean ambassador to his country concerning the death sentence of Mr. Kim Dae Jung: "This is to advise that in the event of any harm befalling Mr. Kim Dae Jung my party and I will join others in moving for your immediate expulsion from Australia."

Mr. Chipp said that Mr. Kim's only "crime" had been to endorse democracy.

Australian Labour Party leader Hayden has also informed the south Korean "government" of his concern about the fate of the dissident leader.

A petition signed by 50 parliamentarians of the Australian Labour Party called for the revocation of the death sentence given Mr. Kim.

Mr. Genscher, Foreign Minister of West Germany, on Jan. 2 served a warning to the south Korean authorities on the death sentence passed on the one-time presidential candidate.

In his talks with the south Korean ambassador to Bonn, he pointed to the consequences which the execution of Mr. Kim could have upon the relations between West Germany and south Korea.

The Bonn government and its leaders have expressed concern over Mr Kim's life on many occasions.

Australian unions will try to stop all trade with south Korea if Mr. Kim is executed, said Mr. Cliff Dolan, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Mr. Dolan threatened to stop handling goods going to or from south Korea.

One hundred twenty-one members of the south Parliament from 10 political parties including the chairman of the parliamentary group of the Social Democratic Party, the chairman of the Liberal Party, the chairman of the Socialist People's Party, the chairman of the Justice Party and the chairman of the conservative People's Party of Denmark on Dec. 18 sent a letter jointly signed by them to the south Korean authorities in protest against the death sentence on Mr. Kim.

The letter says, "We members of the Danish Parliament, through this letter, strongly demand the south Korean authorities revoke the death verdict passed on former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung."

"We warn that if Mr. Kim Dae Jung is executed, the south Korean authorities will be hated by and isolated from the broad segments of the Danish people and it will inevitably have a serious effect on relations between Denmark and south Korea."

Members of Parliament from the Finnish People's Democratic League on Dec. 26 urged the government not to have any relations with south Korea.

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Does Face-Lifting Make Chon "Democrat"?

Is Gen. Chon Du Hwan becoming a proponent of democratic values and human rights? Does he change his mind and favor north-south peaceful reunification?

The latest behavior of the south Korean strongman may sound puzzling. Answers must be given.

After killing many small animals, a wolf is too identifiable to approach a new prey. Forest animals are wary of the wolf and runs away when it comes in sight. So, the wolf changes its name and calls itself flow,[8] while undergoing a plastic surgery at the hands of the forest's devil. For the moment, the change may work, but its nature as the wolf can not change. For survival, the wolf must prey on other animals.

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The martial-law administration of Gen. Chon stopped the term KCIA effective on Jan. 1 and renamed its most notorious control machine the Agency for National Security Planning (abbreviated to NSP).

The same day, the National Security Law took over most of the provisions of the Anti-Communist Law with the latter abolished as a single law.

Martial law, Gen. Chon announced on Jan. 12, would be lifted prior to the Feb. 25 "presidential and parliamentary" elections.

In his Jan. 12 address, the strongman offered what he termed "mutual visits of north and south Korean top officials."

An impression is taking shape that the KCIA is no longer active, that anti-communism is given up as a state policy, that democracy has come back and that the strongman favors peaceful north-south reunification.

A close examination shows this is not the case.

–KCIA–

The new name Agency for National Security Planning is quite significant. The main job of the KCIA was to keep the population in line and eliminate any potential foe. But the agency, founded by Kim Jong Pil to keep Pak Jung Hi safe in power, ended with its director assassinating Pak in a bid to save the dictatorship from eventual collapse. Therefore, as the name suggests, the agency must plan all security measures and should not follow the path of the old name. This is ironical.

With all its name, there is no change effected in the functions, structure and personnel of the intelligence organization. No attempt has been made to review its past outrageous records. No victim of the KCIA has been released or rehabilitated.

Given this fact, it is obvious that the use of the new title is simply for PR purposes, not curtailing the scope of the KCIA or paving the way for democratic restoration. In other words, the wolf is wearing a sheep's skin.

The KCIA won notoriety not only in south Korea but also abroad. The worldwide notoriety boomeranged and embarrassed Seoul.

The KCIA was guilty of these:

- the 1967 abduction of south Korean students and scholars from Western Europe, including West Germany and France.
- the then KCIA director Kim Hyong Uk later spoke against Pak Jung Hi and was kidnapped from Paris to Seoul to be killed by the strongman.
- The Bonn Government threatened to cut economic assistance and cooperation programs to Seoul which produced the release of some victims.
- the 1973 abduction of Mr. Kim Dae Jung from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul which was the beginning of the current Kim case.
- The then KCIA director Li Hu Rak was later dismissed from the job.
- the 1976 buy-Capitol Hill operations with Tong Sun Pak as the main operative.

This buy-influence activities contributed to a sharp decline of the credibility of the Pak junta in American eyes and strained the relations between Washington and Seoul, making difficult for the Americans to openly support the south Korean dictatorship.

Tokyo's leading daily The Asahi Shimbun said on Dec. 27 that the word KCIA would not easily disappear from mouths of the people.

–Anti-Communist Law–

The new National Security Law is reinforced with additions from the Anti-Communist Law, making plain that anti-communist is an avowed national policy of the Chon junta.

The integration of the Anti-Communist Law into the National Security Law is intended to improve the public standing of the military regime, fortify the suppression of the people, help the pursuit of the "two-Korea" policy declared in 1973, and drive a wedge between the DPRK and its allies.

The Anti-Communist Law had been controversial firstly due to its overlapping provisions with the National Security Law and a target of popular hatred. The abolition of the law without its key provisions scrapped but absorbed by another law would serve the purpose.

The combination of the law with the National Security Law would improve the functions of keeping watch over the democratic forces and provide effective legal suppression. This had been long desired by the Americans.

The Anti-Communist Law had been at odds with the stated "two-Korea" policy. Perpetuating the division of Korea as two states requires the legal recognition of the socialist countries which support the DPRK. To this end,

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Statement by Kim Il, Chairman of Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland

Kim Il, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made public a statement on January 19 in connection with the fact that Chon Du Hwan who styles himself the "supreme chief" of the south Korean authorities recently brought forward "mutual visits of the supreme chiefs of the north and south Korean authorities".

Follows the full text of the statement:

Today south Korea is under an unheard-of brutal military fascist rule

The resentment of the south Korean people against the military fascist elements who are enforcing a tyrannic and murderous repressive rule which has turned the whole land of south Korea into a sanguinary hell on earth is sky-high and the angry voices of the world people denouncing them are rising ever higher.

Under this situation Chon Du Hwan who styles himself the "supreme chief" of the south Korean authorities, talking about "peaceful unification," recently brought forward "mutual visits of the supreme chiefs of the north and south Korean authorities", which does not become himself.

It is a mockery of the ardent desire of the nation for reunification and an insult to the sacred cause of the nation that he who has followed a road of treacheries stained with the blood of fellow countrymen over the past half a year or so should talk about "mutual visits".

As we have already announced clearly, Chon Du Hwan is not a man worthy for us to do anything with.

Though Chon Du Hwan styles himself the "supreme chief" of south Korea, it was entirely illegal that he seated himself in the "presidential chair".

He drenched the whole land of the south with the blood of people, seized military power at the point of the bayonet, put "four-star" on his shoulders and act as a military ruler.

He seated himself in the "presidential chair" on the political ruins in the true sense of the term after forcibly dissolving political parties, removing all the political adversaries and banning all political activities by force.

This notwithstanding, Chon Du Hwan is impudently styling himself the "supreme chief" of south Korea and talking about "mutual visits". This is indeed a foolish act of a rogue who does not know where his place is.

Just as the south Korean people actually treat Chon Du Hwan as an illegal "president", so will we do.

Though he talks about "mutual visits", his hands are too dirty for us to take.

The Kwangju Massacre in which thousands of, tens of thousands of fellow countrymen were mercilessly killed or wounded is still fresh in the memory of the world people and it has left an unquenchable, deep resentment in the minds of the south Korean people.

No history of a country has a record of such brutal mass slaughter of bare-handed fellow countrymen, irrespective of the sex and age.

Chon Du Hwan is the ringleader of murder and the butcher of the nation who directly commanded this shuddering massacre of fellow countrymen.

We regard it as a most detestable thing that the man unanimously rejected by the south Korean people is shamelessly talking about "mutual visits" and so on with an ax to grind.

We believe that this act of ours is in accord with the unanimous will and demand of the south Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world who curse and denounce this murderous rascal.

If the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique truly wants to do something for the nation, it should not bring forward "mutual visits of the supreme chiefs" which does not become itself but rectify its stand first of all

Firstly, Chon Du Hwan must apologize to the whole nation for his never-to-be-condemned treacherous act in massacring fellow countrymen.

As long as Chon Du Hwan refuses to atone for his towering crime against the nation, no flowery words uttered by him can work.

To atone for his crime against the nation must be the starting point of his attitude to the south Korean people and the nation.

If he fails to do so, the south Korean people themselves will certainly settle account with him some day.

As fellow countrymen of the same ancestry, we also will not cover up his crime or make any compromise with this criminal.

Secondly, Kim Dae Jung and all other arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and students of south Korea must be released and the dissolved democratic political parties and organizations be rehabilitated.

It is nothing but a deception to talk about unification in word only, while committing such outrageous fascist acts as arresting, imprisoning and penalizing those who call for reunification and dissolving all the democratic political parties and organizations. No one will believe such talk.

Reunification is not a work to be done by anyone singlehandedly but a cause of the whole nation.

If Chon Du Hwan has freedom to argue about the reunification question, the people should also be given such freedom and right. However, he is criminating and scheming to execute democrat Kim Dae Jung for the mere reason that he called for reunification. This furnishes clear proof that Chon Du Hwan is only flouting the people over the reunification question and, in actuality, he does not want it in the least

Consudering that Chon Du Hwan who put down the unanimous desire of the nation for reunification and suppressed and destroyed democracy must be severely judged by history, we demand the immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and other arrested and imprisoned democratic figures and students and the rehabilitation of the dissolved democratic political parties and organizations.

Thirdly, the anti-communist confrontation policy inciting mistrust and confrontation among the fellow countrymen must be renounced.

The course of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a course of the north and the south achieving national unity and a course of promoting collaboration and unity.

If antagonism and confrontation are incited without mutual collaboration and unity, there will be no progress in the settlement of the question of the country's reunification.

No matter how many times there may be "mutual visits" under the condition where the south Korean military fascists are engaged in inciting the consciousness of north-south confrontation among the south Korean people, getting feverish with anti-communism and crying for prevailing over and destroying communism, what contribution can they make to national reunification?

The policy of anti-communist confrontation must be renounced first of all to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south and approach reunification.

We consider it to be the first step in practically approaching reunification.

Fourthly, Chon Du Hwan must recognize the unjustness of the "June 23 statement" of the former dictator which declared "two Koreas" a policy and revoke it.

As we have maintained all along, the north-south dialogue should be a dialogue for reunification under whatever circumstance, not a dialogue for division

If one wants to live divided, what sort of a dialogue is needed today when the nation is already split?

Today the world knows that traitor Chon Du Hwan is seeking "two Koreas", following in the footsteps of the former dictator

The "mutual visits" brought forward by him this time is not for reunification but part of his vicious splitting moves to create "two Koreas", merely dragging on time from the start.

As long as he is resorting to every plot to keep our country divided into "two Koreas", acting as a shock force of the splittist line, "mutual visits" put forward by him, to say nothing of a dialogue for reunification, will remain unrealistic empty talk.

Fifthly, Chon Du Hwan must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very one obstructing the reunification of our country and hindering the democratization of south Korean society.

It is owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops that our country has a smouldering seed of war and there is the danger of its spreading easily to Asia and the rest of the world.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression troops continue occupying south Korea and the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs continues, the question of the reunification of our country will not be settled independently and peacefully.

Though traitor Chon Du Hwan is today talking about "independence" and "peaceful unification", who will believe him who has thrown away even the dignity of the nation and the honour of being a Korean, is keeping the foreign aggression troops within the country, prolonging his remaining days under their wings and acting on their order?

If he truly wants the independent and peaceful reunification, he should not try to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression troops as ever and live under their protection but demand, to begin with, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

To talk about "dialogue" and "unification", while skipping over the above-mentioned basic problems, does not carry any realistic significance at all.

This notwithstanding, he shut his eyes to this evident fact and put forward such an unbecoming thing as a "proposal". This is nothing but a foolish burlesque designed to whitewash his dirty nation-splitting nature and gain public favour with the "presidential election" at hand.

All facts show that no true dialogue can be held with such a man as Chon Du Hwan seeking national division and committing the fascist act of stifling democracy with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and the question of national reunification cannot be solved with him.

It is our consistent stand that the question of national reunification should be settled in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation.

With anyone who does not rely on outside forces or seek division, fascism, anti-communism and confrontation in south Korea, we will sit face to face to have a dialogue without any hindrance irrespective of his ideas and ideology, and pave the road of reunification through mutual collaboration and unity.

We hold that the country's reunification must be achieved by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo newly proposed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most reasonable and realistic national salvation proposal to build an independent, neutral and peaceful unified state in our country where the tragedy of division has been continuing for 35 years and let the whole nation live in harmony in a reunified country.

We can no longer look with folded arms at the tragedy of national division continuing for 36 years equal to the period of the dark colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The south Korean workers, peasants, students and people of all other strata and patriotic personages should closely unite and turn out as one in the sacred national salvation struggle to prevent the permanent division of the nation by the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets and achieve the country's reunification and the democratization of south Korean society.

If the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south join strength, transcending the differences in ideology and system, they will surely be able to frustrate the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the whole nation.

Kim Il
Chairman
Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland

Pyongyang,
January 19, 1981.

(KCNA)

Korea-China Friendship Has Greatest Significance Today

Speech of DPRK Premier Li Jong Ok

As already reported in the last issue of The People's Korea DPRK Premier Li Jong Ok officially visited China from January 10 to 14 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The two leaders reaffirmed the traditional militant friendship between their countries and people.

On the evening of the day Premier Li Jong Ok arrived in China, Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arranged a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honor of the DPRK Premier.

Follows a gist of the speeche made by Premier Li Jong Ok at the banquet:

Last year thanks to the common efforts of the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China, relations between our two countries were expanded and developed on a satisfactory level in the political, economic and cultural spheres and there were many gratifying events for our two peoples.

We are satisfied with this.

The Korean people deem it pride to have the Chinese people as their revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable comrades.

The friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is a most precious and solid one because it was provided and cultivated personally by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Premier Zhou Enlai.

Our blood-cemented friendship has stood all tests in history and has consolidated and developed with each passing day.

We consider that today it carries great significance as never before to further strengthen the friendship, unity and cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean people will in the future, too, remain faithful to the revolutionary good faith formed with you and make every effort for the eternal friendship and indestructible unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

As we particulary value the friendship with the Chinese people, we also follow your work with deep interest.

Today the great Chinese people under the wise guidance of the Communist Party of China are vigorously striving to convert China into a powerful socialist country by realising four modernisations, while maintaining the road to socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought.

The Korean people regard your successes in the struggle as their own, warmly hail them and wish your people new victory in the sacred struggle for building China into a modern socialist power, returning Taiwan to the homeland and unifying the whole country, upholding the decisions of the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Today the entire Party members and working people of our country are striving energetically to achieve the complete victory of socialism and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party Congress and in his New Year address.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward a new proposal for achieving the reunification of the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the Confederal Republic.

The new proposal for national reunification and the ten-point policy have won wide support and sympathy not only from all the Korean people but also from the progressive people of the world.

It is the consistent policy of our Party and government to get the United States to pull out its troops from south Korea and to achieve the independent reunification of the country.

Owing to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists today there lies a grave obstacle as ever on the road of our people toward national reunification.

But the Korean people will certainly realise the historic cause of national reunification with the united efforts of the whole nation.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Communist Party, government and people of China for their invariable active support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle for the country's socialist construction and independent and peaceful reunification.

We believe that in the New Year, support, cooperation and militant bonds between Korea and China will grow stronger in the struggle for their common goal.

To strengthen the friendship and unity between Korea and China is of weighty significance in preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people will make all efforts to strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Professional Audience Of Colombian Juche Seminar

A platform of the Colombian national symposium on the Juche idea held in Medellin, Colombia

A Colombian national symposium on the Juche idea was recently held in Medellin, Colombia.

Attendants of the seminar included:

- Three members of the House of Representatives of Colombia, Octavio Vasquez Velasquez, Aurelio Angarita and Jose Munera Leon;
- Former president and professor of Antioquia University Dr. Hector Abad;
- Editor of the Colombian paper "El Sol" Humberto Plazas;
- President of the Liberal Women's Union of Colombia Margot Uribe;
- Professors and doctors of Liberal University and Antioquia University and;
- Students, trade union functionaries and journalists.

Also present were Giberto Zapata Isaza, Chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea, and the delegation of the DPRK.

The list showed a highly professional audience of the Juche idea in the Latin American countries.

The seminar adopted a program to widely disseminate classic works of President Kim Il Sung, including the Juche idea, among the Colombian people and study them with various methods and in many ways.

Congratulatory speeches were made by seven persons, including Parliamentarian Aurelio Angarita and the head of the DPRK delegation.

Eight personages made speeches Dr. Octatio Vasquez Velasquez and seven professors and doctors of Liberal University and Antioquia University.

Octavio Vasquez Uribe, radio announcer of Medellin, recited his poems of praise to President Kim Il Sung.

Attendants adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung and a resolution.

The resolution said that the Juche idea which emerged in response to the demand of the era of independence was an encyclopedia giving the clearest answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction of the present era and an ever-victorious banner for the people.

The Colombians, the resolution said, opposed the "two Koreas" policy. Arguing that the "two Koreas" plot was aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea, the resolution expressed full support and firm solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and establishing national sovereignty.

The meeting also unanimously asked the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date and stated that the question of Korean reunification should be realised in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy.

They also strongly protested the sanguinary suppression of human rights by the present south Korean military fascist.

US Must Sign Peace Agreement With DPRK

Speech of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang

Follows a gist of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the banquet:

China and Korea are linked by mountains and rivers and the friendship between the two peoples is a deep-rooted and long standing one.

Our two peoples forged a great militant friendship with blood, going through thick and thin together in the protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemies and established close relations of friendship and cooperation, learning from and helping each other in the cause of socialist construction.

Our friendship has been painstakingly nurtured by President Kim Il Sung, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and has stood the rigorous tests of history.

In recent years our two countries have strengthened and developed our unity and friendship on a new basis through visits and travels of various forms.

Comrade Li Jong Ok's visit to China this time will make a new contribution to the promotion of the friendship and unity of the two countries.

Today we are watching with joy the steady development and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the heroic Korean people have constantly consolidated and developed the socialist system and made brilliant achievements in all fields of socialist construction through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, by relying on their own efforts and waging an arduous struggle.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expanded her external relations by enforcing an independent foreign policy and is enjoying increasing sympathy with and support to the cause of Korean reunification throughout the world.

The Korean Government adheres to the basic principles of the non-aligned movement, actively promotes this movement, opposes the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists and dominationists and safeguards world peace, thus winning wide appreciation from the people of the world.

The Chinese people are greatly rejoiced at over their own over the victories and achievements of the Korean people. We heartily wish the fraternal Korean people greater successes in their endeavours to carry out the tasks put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in his New Year address and fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Workers' Party and Government of Korea have been waging a tireless struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his report at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last year Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new reunification proposal for bringing the north and the south of Korea together into the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to make an important effort once again for the reunification of the country. This proposal is entirely reasonable and practical. It conforms to the fundamental interests and pressing demands of all the Korean people and also the common desire of the peace-loving peoples of the world. The Chinese Government and Chinese people firmly support this.

The Chinese people consistently support the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland. We always consider that there should be no interference by foreign forces where Korea's reunification is concerned. The United States should withdraw all its troops from south Korea and, responding to the proposal put forward by the Korean side, enter into a dialogue with Korea, conclude a peace agreement and stop pursuing the "two Koreas" plot. A nation cannot remain permanently divided.

We are confident that the Korean people will surmount all difficulties and obstacles and accomplish the cause of national reunification without fail.

The Chinese people treasure their friendship and unity with the Korean people based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and will continue all their efforts to consolidate and enhance them. The Chinese people will, as always, closely unite with the fraternal Korean people and make common progress along the road of socialism.

S. Korea 1980: Throes of Cataclysm

Following 1979, a year of a near chaotic situation, south Korea in 1980 was in throes of a cataclysm: 80 percent of all the university students nation-wide were involved in massive demonstrations for an end to martial law; over 2,000 civilians were killed in the Kwangju uprising; around 8,500 students and political leaders from both the opposition and "government" parties were purged and banned any political activities; the soldier-turned strongman Chon Du Hwan installed himself as "president"; and democratic champion Kim Dae Jung was sentenced to death by a court-martial on charges of groundless sedition. History does not know yet such a shot-gun pace political change which was clearly seen in the appearance of "two presidents and three prime ministers." Meanwhile inflation ran at a rate approaching 30 percent and the military-controlled economy experienced its first negative growth in sixteen years.

All the events in 1980 demonstrated that the "two-Korea" policy initiated by Uncle Sam and followed by its clients was on the verge of collapse and who is a prime mover in south Korea.

Extraordinary Hopes for Nat'l Reunion

The first months of the year reflected extraordinary hopes for a democratic society and north-south territorial reintegration revived and grew stronger among the south Korean grass roots as their long-pent up top concern. The democratic hopes focused on the ending of the "yusin" dictatorship and the resumption of a north-south reunification talks.

Public discussion began of an amendment of the "yusin" constitution the slain strongman had instituted in 1972. A new constitution, they claimed, should include a clause expressing the will of the nation for territorial reintegration, provide for guarantee of fundamental human rights and democracy including freedom of speech, the three rights of labor, and a weakened presidential power. Under these circumstances, a remarkable initiative for the negotiated reunification came from Pyongyang. In the middle of January, DPRK leaders Vice-President Kim Il and Premier Li Jong Ok sent letters to their Seoul counterparts and opposition leaders and public organizations, calling attention to the need to bring about the termination of national division and high-level north-south talks. Deadlocked north-south talks were resumed on Feb. 6 when working-level delegates of two sides got together in Panmunjom to arrange a contact between the premiers of both sides. In this context, public hopes increased for the north-south contact and for the reunification of the country. However, the Seoul side scuttled again the long-cherished talks for national reintegration. It adopted foot-dragging tactics, staged the massive south Korea-U.S. combined war game code named "Team Spirit '80" with the U.S. troops in south Korea and from its mainland, framed up new "DPRK spy incidents," and delayed the work on the constitutional amendment.

The economy once proud of "high growth" and the "miracle of River Han" was in the doldrums and the workers and the popular masses main victims. In short, no change was effected in the political and economic situation in south Korea. Pusan-Masan affair which precipitated the termination of the 18-year-long dictatorial system of the slain Pak.

Upsurge of Democratic Move

The growing anti-"government" criticisms of students (last year's students drive began on Feb. 12 as 1,200 students of Seoul National University staged a campus demonstration demanding democracy on campus) combined with those of the workers in the middle of April. A typical watershed labor dispute involved 4,000 coal miners of Sabuk City, Kangwon Province 160 km east of Seoul, armed with explosives and over 1,000 rifles. The authorities failed to suppress them even by the use of force and had to accept all the demands listed by the miners which included a pay increase and an establishment of independen. trade union. The labor victory came at the end of total of 719 strikes which had occurred for the first three months of last year, a seven-fold rise over the corresponding period of 1979.

Almost all the campuses were scenes of anti-"government" struggle. Students of 68 of all the 85 universities and colleges had kept up marathon anti-"yusin" and anti-martial law protests from the beginning of the new school term in early March. On May 10, over 100,000 students for the most massive anti-"yusin" demonstration poured into main streets of Seoul. The immediate cause of the students action was the nomination of the CIC commander Chon Du Hwan as the acting director of the KCIA, the mastermind of schemings and suppression.

Martial Law Crackdown

Fearing the nation-wide expansion of anti-"government" demonstration, the Chon Du Hwan-led military took preemptive steps and imposed full martial law on the whole of south Korea on May 18. Chon closed the universities, disbanded the national assembly and ordered mass arrests.

The situation was apparently going out of control, with the political scene headed for a decisive choice between the restoration of full democracy and the continuation of "yusin" politics. The former meant that any democratic government in Seoul would move fast toward reintegration with the north — a spectre of south Korea in "unfriendly hands" loomed large enough to terrify the Americans and their proteges. They concluded return to democracy must be stopped by all means, otherwise the impact of the loss of south Korea could be "highly unsettling" for Japan and the Asian allies of the U.S.

Thus Chon took the reins of power and clamped martial law on the whole of south Korea, eliminating all the critics from the scene.

A main target was Kim Dae Jung, symbol of democratic hope. Kim Pil, the leader of Pak's Democratic Republican Party, was put in jail and Kim Yong Sam, the leader of the Opposition New Democratic Party, was placed under house arrest. They finally changed their mind and supported the student demands for democracy and the lifting of martial law. With that, Chon cleared the decks of all potential rivals for the presidency and removed the possible rallying banner for regrouping for democracy and reunification.

The U.S. control was challenged from within south Korea, not from the north but from the south Korean people. Nuclear-armed task forces were deployed to Korean waters for a possible action in case of a civil war.

More than 300,000 south Korean troops were diverted from frontline duties and ordered into major cities. Their duties were taken over by U.S. troops and those from Japan and the U.S. mainland.

Kwangju Massacre: Visible U.S. Role

A major fratricidal massacre had to be carried out for the firm grip by Chon Du Hwan on south Korea. A historic anti-dictatorship demonstration enveloped Kwangju when some 1,000 students, workers and citizens battled combat paratroops on May 20 and expelled the special warfare forces from the city, keeping control of the city for over one week. Then, the most atrocious holocaust called the "Kwangju Massacre" in which thousands of people including the old and infants were killed, was conducted by Chon-led black-beret army paratroopers.

The Kwangju Massacre and other brutalities by the Chon Du Hwan junta made the U.S. role visible. Pentagon had Gen. Wickham, Chief of U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command, released south Korean forces from its operational control to be deployed to suppress the uprising. Wickham told AP that he opposed the counter coup attempt by some disgruntled senior officers against Chon and stated U.S. government support for Chon. At the U.S. Senate confirmation hearings held on January 14, this year, new U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that he made no secret of the willingness of his country to "do whatever is necessary" to keep south Korea from falling to "unfriendly" and "disputed hands".

In short, the U.S. avowed its association with Chon in speech and deed.

Consolidation of One-Man Dictatorship

Surviving the most serious popular challenge with American support, Chon Du Hwan took a series of steps to consolidate his one-man dictatorial rule.

The first step was an intensive "anti-corruption campaign" which purged nearly 10,000 public servants and journalists and a total of 835 politicians, both opponents and proponents of the Pak Jung Hi's "yusin" system. 172 weekly and monthly publications were banned publication.

The second involved a regrouping of major industries and the so-called merger of press organizations. The industrial regrouping policy was the first step taken by the Chon junta to improve aspects of stagflation such as an annually 30 percent increase in the prices which are byproducts of high economic growth under the Pak regime, and to make as good an impression as possible as a "capable" politician.

The leading car manufacturer, Hyundai, has been given responsibility for the entire automobile industry, while Daewoo is taking over heavy machinery and the electric industry. The Orient Press and Hapdong News Agency were merged into a single agency and two commercial radio stations were absorbed by the state-run Korea Broadcasting System.

On the basis of consolidation of his inner circles, Chon Du Hwan started to expell his persistent liability Kim Dae Jung. Yet, so far, it has backfired.

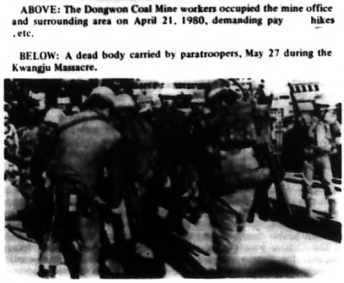
A wide range of domestic and international opposition has united to protest the harsh sentence passed on Mr. Kim Dae Jung. Mr. Kim was arraigned on a bevy of charges ranging from violating foreign exchange regulations to funding a anti-"national" uprising. However, the international public realise that all the charges brought against him by the Chon Du Hwan junta are all lies and fabrications invented behind his intention to eliminate the last big political foe.

The Kim case also revealed Washington's and Tokyo's full support to the junta which was clearly seen in their low-keyed attitude to the case.

Under heavy international public pressure over Kim's case, burdened with the bankrupt economy despite the various so-called remedies, the Chon junta, in order to group and avoid public outcries, made a plan in his New Year policy statement. To hold presidential election in February; to repeal martial law prior to the presidential election, to hold a supreme policy maker meeting between north and south. While proposing these eye-catching phrases, the junta made clear its plan to hold even larger south Korea-U.S. combined war game codenamed "Team Spirit '81" from February 1, one month earlier than the annual exercises. The announcements of New Year policy and "Team Spirit '81" clearly exemplified that how the junta tries to find a new way from its bankruptcy and suppressing anti-"government" movement in advance.

ABOVE: The Dongwon Coal Mine workers occupied the mine office and surrounding area on April 21, 1980, demanding pay hikes , etc.

BELOW: A dead body carried by paratroopers, May 27 during the Kwangju Massacre.



ABOVE: On May 5, 1980, 1,000 students of Koryo University, a prestigious private school in Seoul, staged an anti-"yusin" and anti-"martial law" demonstration downtown, Seoul.

BELOW: During the Kwangju uprising, the students and citizens of the city waged an anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration. A banner on the front of the car reads: "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!"

Statement of CPRF:

Chon's Wrongdoings Since Pak's Assassination

A clear clue to Pyongyang's view of the Chon Du Hwan junta was given in a statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland . Pyongyang's authoritative public organization acting as a spokesman for national reintegration issue.

Following are highlights of the record issued on Dec. 29, 1980 which consists of five parts: (Subtitles are ours. Ed.)

☆ ☆

Family Foothold in Army

The Chon junta seized the power of the military through the "army purge coup" on December 12 last year and built up their foothold in the army by filling its important posts with their relatives, fellow provincials and fellow graduates.

Later, on April 14, Chon Du Hwan grabbed the seat of the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency which could not be held by a soldier in active service, and expelled some 800 "CIA" operatives and filled the vacancies with his confidants in the "security command" in less than a month.

Over 100 Evil Laws; 1,000 Banned Pol. Activities

Chon Du Hwan framed up the "Legislative Council for National Security," a super-power tool, and trumped up all kinds of evil laws to fix the second "Yusin system" by law.

Over the last one month or more, over 100 fascist evil laws including the "Law on Special Measures for the Renovation of Political Climate," "Plan for the Reorganization of Press Structure," an "Amendment to the Law on Assembly and Demonstration," the "Law on Political Party" and the "Law on the Election Administration Committee" were faked up in south Korea.

By these fascist evil laws, the political activities of 1,000 politicians are banned, political parties have changed into subsidized political parties praising the "Yusin system," press organs have been merged or closed to be reduced to waiting-maids of power, and all demonstrations and meetings have become "government"-sponsored in south Korea.

Climax Kwangju Massacre; More Than 2,000 Killed, Over 10,000 Wounded

The atrocities of the Chon Du Hwan group which appeared on the scene as the butcher of the nation climaxed in the massacre of citizens of Kwangju, a land of resistance.

Chon Du Hwan issued a "special order" crying "Kill them! if you kill them, they will be quelled," "You may kill 70 per cent of the Kwangju citizens" and "Kill all who appear young;" and committed a shocking massacre by machinegunning, bayoneting and running tanks and armored cars over demonstrators with the mobilization of tens of thousands of paratroopers and men of an armoured division of the army.

They even committed without hesitation such beastly atrocities as hanging boy and girl students participating in demonstrations from trees in a park, stripping girl students of their underwear and cutting off their breasts, striking a teenager on the head till his eyeballs popped out and ripping off the abdomem of a pregnant woman and throwing away the unborn baby.

In the massacre by army paratroopers more than 2,000 citizens were killed, over 10,000 others were wounded and thousands of uprisers were arrested and imprisoned in the first ten days in one city of Kwangju.

The massacre in Kwangju was so shocking that the British and U.S. press described Kwangju as a "site of bloodbath" and "town of death where ghosts stalk."

Most Ferocity: Kim Dae Jung Case

The ferocity and high-handedness of the junta found most concentric manifestation in its plot to penalize Kim Dae Jung.

All the charges imposed upon Kim Dae Jung by the Chon Du Hwan group are all lies and fabrications invented behind a closed door at the "security command" they were entirely offsprings of base political intrigues to murder a political adversary.

Over 10,000 Politicians, 3,360 Reporters Purged

The fascist suppression by the Chon Du Hwan junta was stretched to government officials and press men.

The Chon junta purged over 10,000 politicians and "government officials" under the pretext of "social clean-up" and expelled 3,360 reporters and editors and closed 172 publications and 617 publishing houses under the cloak of "clean-up of the press" in the period from the end of May to the end of August.

37%: Proportion of Mil. Expenditure in Budget

The proportion of military expenditure in the "budget" of the south Korean government for the current fiscal year is 37 per cent, an increase of 32.35 per cent above that of the previous year.

Over 140 War Days in First Half Year

The south Korean bellicose elements staged large-scale war exercises including "south Korea-U.S. joint air defence and attack exercise" and "Magex '80" together with U.S. forces. These exercises were followed by the "south Korea-U.S. joint operation exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit '80," the largest ever since the Korean War, which was held for over 50 days from early March.

After March, too, the south Koreans staged powder-reeking "joint operation exercises" including the "Cope Jade '80-2" joint military exercises together with U.S. forces, leading the situation to the brink of a war.

Even according to extremely doctored figures released by the Seoul authorities, military exercises against the northern half of the Republic were staged for over 140 days in the first half year.

Broken Nine Rounds Contact

The nation-splitting moves of the Chon Du Hwan junta and its "two Koreas" plot found vivid expression in the fact that it brought to a rupture the contact between working-level delegates for a north-south premiers' contact which began in February this year on our initiative.

They tried to choose a third country, apart from our own good country, as the venue of the premiers' contact for discussing the internal affairs of the nation and, furthermore, insisted on deciding at the contact between working-level delegates the agenda problem which could well be discussed and solved by the premiers and, in the discussion of the agenda problem, they set forth a detailed agenda seeking national split, contrary to a comprehensive and single-item agenda aimed at reunification put forward by us, thereby laying one obstacle after another in the way of the contact.

Due to the nation-splitting moves and perfidy of the Chon Du Hwan group the contact between working-level delegates of the north and the south for arranging a premiers' contact was broken up with nine rounds of contact.

Successive Anti-Communist Bogeys

The south Korean authorities intensified the anti-communist confrontation as never before as a part of their treacherous "two Koreas" policy.

From March to November this year the junta faked up such fictitious incidents as "infiltration of armed guerrillas" and "intrusion of a spy ship" on the east and west seas, in the lower reaches of the Han River, the South Sea, the central sector of the front, inland, and many other areas in its anti-communist campaign for inciting confrontation and hostility within the nation.

Dictated by 3 U.S. Advisers

Chon Du Hwan cultivated his character as a traitor, becoming a lackey of U.S. already over 20 years ago when he was trained twice at a U.S. special war school.

The nature of Chon Du Hwan as a dirty latent henchman of U.S. began to manifest itself after the "October incident" last year.

Two days after the "incident" Chon Du Hwan, the then "ROK army security commander", called on commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea Wickham and political adviser of the U.S. embassy in Seoul Clark to weave a treacherous plot with his masters.

It is an open secret that the wholesale purge of the "CIA" and the "December 12 army purge coup" were prearranged and consented to by Wickham in advance at these meetings.

When he was asked by a U.S. reporter about "friction between south Korea and the United States" right after the "December 12 army purge coup" last year, Chon Du Hwan unhesitatingly answered: "There is no friction between south Korea and the United States but relations are good."

Such a traitor who is imbued with America-worshipping idea to the marrow was manipulated by his master in everything.

According to a Japanese publication, he is actually dictated by three U.S. advisers. The first is the Chief of Political Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul who is a "top class" official of the U.S. CIA and known as a "coup d'etat expert," the second the Deputy Director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Seoul engaged in intelligence activities and the third a veteran who once served in the 8th U.S. Army Command as a colonel.

Through these three U.S. advisers he established dark collusion with the U.S. State Department, the CIA, the military, munitions monopolies and other multi-national corporations and has acted as their cat's-paw.

Pro-Tokyo Servants Dispatched

Chon Du Hwan dispatched pro-Japanese servants to Japan to beg for "support", while inducing the militarist forces and monopoly capital of Japan into south Korea.

In August he had closed-door confabs with Japanese militarists who flew into south Korea almost every day. He met Kishi Nobusuke, the notorious "chieftain of the south Korea-Japan fusion", and his party on August 31 and asked him to "open the South Korea-Japan Regular Ministerial Conference at an early date" and invited Fukuda Takeo also known as an "originator of the south Korea-Japan fusion" to Seoul on September 24 and held a bargaining for treachery and aggression.

Going one step further, the Chon Du Hwan junta invited Japanese militarist forces and bosses of the "Self-Defence Forces" to south Korea to hurry up with the military tieup with them.

No. 1 Debtor in World; $30,000 Mil. Debt

The traitors of south Korea thoroughly subjugated economy to foreign monopoly capital.

At the 11th meeting of the "South Korean Council for International Economic Cooperation" in June last, the traitors of south Korea begged for foreign capital each amounting to 7,000-8,000 million dollars for this and next years, twice the figure of last year.

According to a south Korean newspaper, owing to such reckless induction of foreign capital by the traitors, the foreign debt of south Korea swelled by thousands of millions of dollars last year and is expected to surpass the 30,000 million dollar mark by the end of this year.

This tells that south Korea has turned into No. 1 "debtor" in the world.

'SAVE KIM DAE JUNG'

An innocent Japanese boy distributing leaflets calling for support to Kim's rescue movement (From the December issue of the Japanese theoretical monthly "Sekai")

Letter to Kim:

'Please Do Your Best Until Last Minute'

Following a full text of the contribution worrying about threatened fate of Kim Dae Jung sent by a 12 year-old primary school girl here to the December 30 issue of the Japanese mass circulation daily Asahi Shimbun

Dear Mr. Kim Dae Jung

I am a sixth grader in Japan. Through studying history and politics at school and reading the newspapers every day, I am beginning to understand you and the situation you are in at the moment. I have heard that the day of the final decision of the court is nearing.

The South Korean Government captured you when you were in Japanese territory and forced to return home. Japanese law was completely flouted by the South Korean Government. Its action was nothing more than kidnapping.

I have asked my parents why you must be put to death. I respect you, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, for your courage and bravery. Many Japanese people are doing their best to help you.

I have thought about what I can do to help you, and have decided that a girl like me can only write to tell you that I am on your side.

Please do your best until the last minute. I will be thanking of you always in my heart. Good-bye.

Terasawa Masako, 12 primary school child Tokyo

15-Yr.-Old Korean Girl Here Refuses to Register Fingerprints

A 15-year-old resident Korean girl here Jan. 12 refused to register her fingerprints as required under the Alien Registration Law on the grounds that the system treats her like a criminal offender, the English-language daily, The Japan Times reported in its Jan. 13 issue.

This girl is Choi Son Hye, daughter of Choi Chang Hwa, a clergyman of a church in Kitakyushu, a city on the Island of Kyushu. She refused to register her fingerprints when she showed up with her father at the Kokura Kita Ward office for renewal of her alien registration card.

Choi Chang Hwa said that the alien registration system was designed to control Korean residents, who accounted for most of the foreign residents in Japan, and that the system must be discontinued for the sake of human rights protection.

He further said that he planned to spread a movement to secure human rights for Korean residents in Japan and depending on future developments he would study the possibility of appealing to the United Nations.

Foreign nationals without Japanese citizenship are required to carry alien registration cards if they stay in Japan for more than one year. The registration cards must be renewed every three years and at each renewal, aliens must register their fingerprints as well as their photographs under the Alien Registration Law.

If foreigners violate provisions of the law, they are subject to punishments including imprisonment of not more than one year.

Features of Alien Registration Law

The Alien Registration Law aims to register all aliens residing in this country and in particular, is directed at the Koreans who hold about 90 percent of foreigners in this country.

This law enables the Japanese authorities to maintain close track of the Korean residents to infringe upon their fundamental human rights and democratic and national rights.

The Alien Registration Law is, so to speak, a suppressive law of public peace and order.

Those who violate the Alien Registration Law will be punished according to the unlawful heavy penal regulations. In its article, various kinds of offences of duties are defined, which are subject to punishment of penal servitude, imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine of not exceeding ¥30,000.

Its Article 8 provides in case foreigners change their addresses, applications for its registration shall be made within 14 days of change. If an application is not made, or even if it is made only one day after the expiration of the set period, the above-mentioned punishment shall be meted out. This penalty is heavier than criminal offences such as an accidental homicide. The matter on residence or status is not a criminal question but a civil question or a simple matter of administrative formalities.

What is the aim to pass such criminal punishment on these matters?

In case criminal punishments such as penal servitude, imprisonment and detention are stipulated, the criminal procedure act shall be applied and as a result, a violater shall be arrested, detained or domiciliary search shall be done. In short, with the stipulation of penalty, criminal investigation is warranted for alleged violations of the Alien Regstration Law. A trifle violation of formalities may justify a large-scale criminal investigation. Herein lies the true aim.

Foreigners residing in this country except those under 14 years old must carry registration cards with themselves at all times and present them to the competent authorities when so requested.

Those who violate this provision face imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine of not exceeding ¥30,000.

The Japanese government authorities said the registration cards shall be carried and presented on the ground that they must know what and how many foreigners live in this country, where they live and what are they doing.

However, in the original government registration files, there are recorded names, birth dates, sex, nationality, occupation and other detailed matters of foreign residents in Japan.

The Alien Registration Law stipulates for registering their fingerprints in case of a new registration or renewal of registration cards. When the present Alien Registration Law was instituted in 1952, this obligation was specified. From the beginning there developed strong opposition to the provision, which led to the postponment of its implementation for two or three years. The Japanese government defended the stipulation by citing possibility of falsification of photographs and difficulty of confirming the identity with photographs. However, as registration cards are renewed every three years, making senseless the necessity of fingerprints. Differentiation of fingerprints is normally a matter of criminal investigation.

The Alien Registration Law provides rationale for deportation on a basis of the Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance. The Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance provides that those who violates the provision of the Alien Registration Law and are punished with more than imprisonment (except those who are placed on probation) are subject to deportation. In the past many Koreans under this provision were deported to south Korea. This way, this law has immense discretion over the Korean residents.

Those under 14 years old and those who can't register by themselves for the reason such as sick, their consorts, children, parents, other relatives or inmate are duty-bound to act for them.

As a mean of confirming the authenticity of contents of registration, mayors, town managers, and village headman are authorized to make an officer investigate the facts. In case of necessity, attendance of the concerned foreigners may be requested. An officer of state or local public body, who comes to know a case of violation of the law is assigned a duty of information. Anyone who comes to know such cases can inform and in order to encourage information not more than ¥50,000 of remuneration will be given to an informer.

Another fact about the Alien Registration Law is that the law is an effective means of investigating status and family relations of the Koreans and checking on all the aspects of their life and jeopardizing their livelihoods and human rights.

The first registration system was introduced in 1946 on the direction of the U.S. occupation authorities in Japan. At first the law was implemented in order to primarily examine their will for repatriation. Nevertheless, it stipulated those who neglected their obligation should be punished with imprisonment of not more than six months or detention or a fine of not exceeding ¥1,000, an indication of controlling the Koreans in this country.

A full-scale registration control system was established when the Japanese government enforced the Foreigners' Registration Ordinance in 1947. This ordinance was revised for several times. In 1949, the punishment was strengthened: Violation of registration formalities carries with the imprisonment of not more than one year, or detention or a fine of not exceeding ¥ 10,000. The registration cards shall be renewed every three years. The serial numbering of the Korean residents was undertaken on a nation-wide scale started.

In 1955, the registration of fingerprints was newly provided for. It also states that application for the reissue of new cards shall be done when the registration cards have been misplaced, stolen or destroyed, otherwise its violators shall be punished.

When the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was concluded in 1951, the Foreign Registration Ordinance was separated into the Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance and the Alien Registration Law.

Korean Paintings "Pheasant" By Sim Sa Jong

OLD TALE

Farm Hand Has His Hire Paid

Once upon a time there lived a landlord called Ko Gang Bo in a village in the west of our country. He was notorious for being extremely cross-minded and greedy.

With a vast tract of land, he worked his farm hands like a beast of burden. Ten-odd farm hands slaved for him from early dawn till late at night. But he would drive them out without paying hire on this or that pretext. In this way he bought land every year, his strongbox was packed with money, landbooks, due bills, etc., and he lived in clover.

He also bled white his villagers and they nicknamed him "Ko Kangdo (Brigand Ko)."

The May festival came round. He went out to see the wrestling matches, thinking that his son would place first and win the trophy cup, who had been the champion every year at the matches. But he was surprised. He saw a sturdy-built strange lad winning matches. He doubted his eyes.

The lad, Jang Soe by name, had no parents and lived from hand to mouth. Tall and muscular, he was strong and very tactful in wrestling at that. He was more than a match for the landlord's son.

The landlord was much disappointed. It was clear that the prize ox would go to the lad. But next moment he hit on a wicked idea. It was to hire the lad.

The young Jang Soe won the matches and mounted the prize ox around whose neck was put a red ribbon.

The landlord elbowed his way through the crowd to the lad and said: "Congratulations to you lad! Well done! I heartily welcome you. You're a Hercules. I wish to treat you to a banquet. Let's go to my house!" He took up the rein and put it in the hand of his son.

Thus the landlord took the lad to his house, arranged a feast in the middle of his courtyard, and lavished his favour even on passers-by.

Villagers wondered at his behaviour and decided to wait and see. They could not understand why. But his intention became clear soon. When people got tipsy, he began to open his black heart. He blurted out: "Gentlemen! I've just learned that this lad was born under an unlucky star. In pity for him I'm going to look after him from today; he shall be fed and clad! It's a good idea, isn't it? I'm sure he will have no worries about his life if he works for me for about three years."

Villagers present whispered to each other, now realizing what he meant.

Jang Soe calmly opened his mouth: "Thank you for your kindness, sir landlord. I go from place to place to earn my keep. So I've no reason to refuse your kind offer. But I have one thing to say to you. It's on my hire. I wish you to fix it here and now. If you do so I will work for you for full three years."

"I see. I've no objection. Let's fix it now," the landlord replied readily. He was much pleased, thinking that things were going on as he had wished. He pointed to a corner of the courtyard, saying: "Look over there! You see four stones, don't you? The smallest one weighs 100 *kun*, the next to it 200 *kun*, the third 300 *kun* and the last, biggest 400 *kun*. I give different mandays according to the strength of my men; a manday to the lifter of the smallest stone and four to the lifter of the biggest one. Lift any one you like!"

Without a word, Jang Soe went up to the biggest stone and raised it above his head and put it down.

"Hum, you're a Hercules! I'll give you not four mandays but six, plus the share of your ox... nay, I give you eight altogether!" The landlord went on, "So, if you serve three years... dear me! I've got to give you, as a pay, a plot which takes three days to plough in addition to ten *som* of rice! But I don't care about it an iota and I'll offer you a premium, a house for you."

However, Jang Soe was already seeing through the black heart of the landlord. He put in, "What can I do if you don't keep your words after three years?" This remark sent the landlord nonplussed. But next moment he collected himself and mumbled: "You say nonsense! A noble is not double-tongued! Don't worry. I always keep my words with farm hands. Wait and see for yourself. But, I bet you, you can do as you like if I fail... You may take anything of mine, even my mansion whole."

"Well, alright," Jang Soe declared, "You assured me that I take one load of anything I like if you fail to keep your promise."

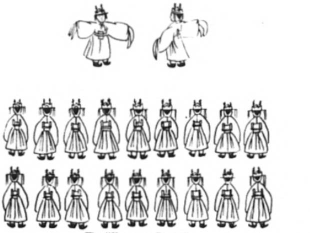
The landlord thought to himself, "You brat! However strong you are, you can never carry ten *som* of rice." And he OK'd.

Thus Jang Soe started to work as Ko's farm hand.

(To be continued)

KOREAN CULTURAL HISTORY (36)

Music, Dance of 15th-16th Centuries



The "Kwangsu Dance"

(Continued from the previous issue)

In this period many national musical instruments were improved or produced. Large-scale musical bands frequently staged their performances. A number of talented musicians emerged and engaged in performances and creative activities. Court music made remarkable progress to suit the class interests of the feudal rulers. The representative composers of court music were Pak Yon, Maeng Sa Song and Hwang Hyo Song.

Widely sung were lyrical ballads of the Koryo period such as "the Ballad of Sogyong." The songs of the three kingdoms such as "Mt. Pangdung" were also popular with the people. Influenced by these songs, the "Song of Sinto", a hymn based on the melodies of such forlksongs was composed in the early 15th century.

In cities new songs in the Korean language became popular. In particular, many talented singers emerged and new songs were composed.

The rulers of the Li dynasty actively supported the composition of feudalistic music, regarding it as an important method of strengthening its political power.

The feudalistic government set up an office for manufacturing musical instruments, and various kinds of musical instruments were produced in the beginning of the 15th century. However, the question of tune was not solved and there were difficulties in the standardization of musical instruments.

Pak Yon (1378-1458), an officer in charge of the musical section, was assigned to solve the question of tempo. He defined 12 semitones based on the standard tunes of musical instruments and succeeded in making 12-pitch pipes. This made the formation of a court orchestra possible. Then a court orchestra consisting over 350 members was organized by Pak Yon and other musicians in the 1430s and court music pieces were created. A number of them remain to this day.

A work shop to produce *Pyonjon* (a musical instrument of China under the Sung dynasty) was set up to manufacture a number of musical instruments near the riverside of the Han River (south Korea).

Fu, a kind of percussion instrument like a crock, was newly produced. Based on these instruments, many musical instruments were revived or improved. They included national musical instruments such as *Kayagum* (Korean instrument with 12 strings), *Komungo* (six-stringed instrument) and *Chotte* (flute) and some 60 kinds of percussion instruments.

Maeng Sa Song (1359-1438), a scholar, Choe Yong Sil, an engineer, under the rule of King Sejong, made a great contribution to this work.

Representative songs of those days are "Yominak" (music like a march). Songs consisting of about 10 short pieces of music were also developed. Among such songs were "Chongtaeop" praising the king's rule and successes achieved by him (in 1463, consisting of 11 short pieces of music) and "Potaepyong" (1435).

"Chihwapyong" and "Chiwipungjong" were popular as compositions for musical instrument. "Chiwipungjong" was fresh and emotional dance music and "Chihwapyong" was a folk song of the sadness and grudge of the people. Chords were freely used, indicating the high degree of Korean music.

The method of recording music by notation dates from the three-kingdom period, during when an original way of recording tunes developed, but this could not be used as notation for orchestra music.

In the Li dynasty, a new form of notation was created, which could be used for large-scale orchestras.

In 1453 and 1460 massive documents on notation were published. Many musicological documents were also printed including *Akhakgwebon*.

In 1493 scholars and musicians led by Song Hyon jointly compiled *Akhakgwebom*, the largest musicologial book in the feudal age of Korea.

The book is a consummation and systematization of musical literature produced in the beginning of the 15th century and the experiences gained in musical practice up to that time.

It consists of 9 parts in three volumes. The first part contains medieval musicology, scores and other materials showing the development of Korean music in those days and the second part deals with diverse ways of forming orchestras and musical pieces used in rituals. The third, fourth and fifth parts contain more than 200 songs and texts, created up to that time including *Chongupsa* (ballads), *Tongdong*, and *Choyong*, and some 30 kinds of dances. They are helpful to any students of the development of medieval Korean songs and dances.

The sixth and seventh parts deal with costumes, explanatory diagrams and structures of stage properties and the methods of their manufacture and use.

The book has limitations in that most of the materials are taken from court music to meet the interests and tastes of the *ryangban* class.

Akhakgwebom, however, is a musicological encyclopedia of the feudal period as it covers music in general the theory of musical composition, musical characters, formation of instruments, a history of the development of musical instruments, and even costumes and stage properties. It also contains comparatively rich materials helpful for the study of medieval Korean dance and literature and ethnological research. For this reason, it proved a great help for musical activities in later periods and was highly valued not only in Korea but also in other Far Eastern countries.

Pak Yon made a contribution to the development of music during the reign of King Sejong, and Hwang Ho Song during the reign of King Sejo (1455-1468).

Hwang Ho Song, while working as an officer in charge of music in the feudal government, devoted himself to musical composition. He was praised by Song Hyon as follows:

".....He has a deep knowledge of music, and gives apt theoretical explanations on music and has restored many songs."

The court music of those days was marked by performances in which vocal and instrumental music and dances were combined.

According to *Akhakgwebom*, among dances for court music and other music were "Potaepyongik dance," "Chongdaeopik dance," "Pangraeui," etc.

"Chongdaeopik dances" were danced by 7 female dancers who wore five-colored silk dress like armors and blue silk helmet-like headpieces. Thirty-five dancers of them stepped to passage, holding ornaments. The other thirty-six danced with five kinds of properties such as swords, spears, bows and arrows.

The form and composition of the "Choyong dance" were very much complicated. It was danced by 71 musicians and by man and woman dancers in a line. Various kinds of dances were danced including rondos. Scores of musical instruments, including wind, bowstring and percussion instruments were used.

The "Choyong dance," a traditional folk dance, came to be introduced into court dances. Its content and form was improved as a mass dance.

In the course of this change, the high artistic value of the dance and its technique were lost. Instead, only the superficial gorgeousness came to be stressed and the content became poor. After the Choyong dance became a court dance, the dance became a repetition of formalized motions. The original subtleness of motions and nice movements which characterized the Choyong dance were lost. It failed to express emotion freely and individuality.

Dances were also popular with the people. Among the popular dances were the "Supak dance" in which dancers danced while beating time with their hands, "Kanggangsuwollae," and "Kejinachinchinnare."

The "Supak dance" was created by volunteer soldiers in the struggle against the Japanese invaders during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598, Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea).

The dance fully expressed the mettle of volunteer soldiers and its rhythm, technique, and motion were full of spirit, powerful, and full of emotion.

The "Kanggangsuwollae" dance was also created during the Imjin Patriotic War. The dance was popular for a long time with young women and was danced on moonlit night after harvest, looking back on the past war. "Kanggangsuwollae" means "Formidable hordes of Japs come from over the sea." It was danced as a warning against the invaders to urge the people to take arms. The dance showed the spirit of the people who rose in the struggle to defend the homeland.

"Kejinachinchinnare" was also created in the same period. This dance satirized and ridiculed the fleeing enemies, and expressed the joy of victory. The words of the song and, forms of the dance differed in different districts.

Both "Kanggangsuwollae" and "Kejinachinchinnare" were rondos and were danced by women.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Dec. 23

- Saye Zerbo, Chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, met Kim Ryong Yong, Ambassador of the DPRK to his country. The chairman declared that Upper Volta actively supports the new proposal for national reunification and the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by President Kim Il Sung and will render in the future, too, positive support and encouragement to the Korean people's struggle for an early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Dec. 24

- Louis Sylvain Goma, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Congo, met Kim Bong Gon, DPRK Ambassador to his country. Expressing full support to the new national reunification proposal, the chairman said that the Congolese government and people would express as ever active support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to accelerate the country's independent and peaceful unification.

Dec. 30

- Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda met DPRK Ambassador to his country Li Hyong Yon. Saying that he and the Republic of Rwanda would invariably and firmly support in the future, too, the wise policy of President Kim Il Sung for the reunification of the country, the Rwandan president expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of friendly and co-operative relations between Rwanda and Korea.
- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali met Pak Chang Sok, DPRK Ambassador to Tunisia. Saying that it is most reasonable to found a confederal state for the peaceful reunification of the country, the Tunisian prime minister noted that Tunisian people hope Korea will be reunified peacefully at an early date.
- D. Burrenchoby, Governor-General of Mauritius met Chong Nam Ho, DPRK Ambassador to his country. Underlining the support of Mauritius to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, the Mauritius governor-general hoped that Korea will be reunified peacefully at an early date.

Jan. 5

- Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham met Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana. Noting that the new national reunification proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung was a very just and excellent one, the Guyanese president expressed full support to it.
- Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso met Kim Bong Gon, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Congo. Saying that the party, government and people of the Congo would actively strive to see the early realization of the reunion in accordance with the new national reunification proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the Congolese president expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the Congo and the DPRK and manifested the belief that they would grow stronger and develop in the future.

Jan. 11

- Guyanese Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid met Li Jun Ŏk, DPRK Ambassador to his country. Noting that the new reunification proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung is a very excellent one, the Prime Minister expressed full support to it and said that Guyana would as ever firmly support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Jan. 13

- An agreement of the 20th meeting of the Korea-China Border River Navigation Cooperation Committee was signed.

Jan. 14

- Seyni Kountche, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Niger, met Kim Ryong Yong, DPRK Ambassador to his country. Expressing firm solidarity with the struggle waged by the Korean people for the development and reunification of the country under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the Nigerian head expressed full support to the policy of the DPRK President of strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement. **(KCNA)**

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Dec. 23

- The supreme court turned down the appeal of all the defendants except one, who were involved in the "south Korean national liberation front incident," and upheld the sentences given by the lower court.

Dec. 26

- Railway workers in Pusan demanded that the railway authorities pay retirement allowance for 30 railway workers, amounting to 59,500,000 won, and sent a letter of request to the authorities for the purpose.
- The "Legislative Council for National Security" framed 20 laws including the "Presidential Election Law" and the "fundamental law on the press."
- The ministry of education substantially raised entrance fees for universities 20-39% in 1981.

Dec. 29

- Chon Du Hwan proposed amendments to the law of assembly and demonstration, to prohibit them as disturbing social peace and order and strengthen the law by prohibiting assemblies and demonstrations in all places, including campuses.

Dec. 30

- The Central Bank announced that last year's economic growth rate in real terms was minus 5.7%, the lowest in the past 27 years.
- The "Legislative Council for National Security" passed 5 laws on labor relationships, which were aimed at "industrial peace", "prevention of labor management disputes and promotion of mutual interests of employers and employees."
- According to an announcement made by the committee for consolidating affiliated corporations, the government is planning to reduce the number of affiliates of 26 major corporations from the present 631 to 166 by 1984.

Jan. 1

- The south Korea trade association disclosed in a research report titled "Worsening Conditions and Occupational Diseases" that in almost cotton spinning and weaving factories, 10.6% of workers on an average and 52.7% of workers more than 40 years old were hard of hearing because of noise in their factories which exceeds the permissible level.

Jan. 10

- The martial law command announced in proclamation No. 16 that it had allowed political activities indoors and outdoors by candidates in the coming presidential election as from midnight of Jan. 12.
- Workers at government-run 7 mines including Sangdon and Nyongwol mines, the Kangwon Prov. rose up in struggle against government measures to lower retirement allowances for the 16,000 workers.
- It was reported that 240 households in Pusan city were struggling against government measures to evict them from their houses.
- The government increased its police force by 4,000 and plans to increase it by 10,000 within 1981.

"Team Spirit '81" Aims at Bolstering Chon Junta

The factor of timing is quite significant in the two-month U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise Team Spirit '81 planned to begin on February 1.

"Team Spirit is a routine exercise and is being held without regard to current world strategic situations or outside political interests," said a combined forces command spokesman.

However, the annual joint military maneuver is to be staged one month earlier than the previous ones.

It is noteworthy that two elections, "presidential" (Feb. 25) and "parliamentary," are scheduled during the exercise period, while martial law is to be lifted prior to the elections.

It is obvious that Team Spirit '81 will blackmail the south Korean democratic population in support of Chon's "presidential" bid.

It will also show the military intent of the U.S. to defy any northern effort for reunification.

The war game is to closely follow the Jan. 20 inauguration of Ronald Reagan who has, during his election campaign, avowed himself to support the south Korean military rulers saying that the American military presence in south Korea is vital to the interest of the United States.

It was also illustrated by the recent remarks by Haig that the United States is willing to "do whatever is necessary" to keep south Korea from falling to "unfriendly and disputed hands." The Reagan Administration regards south Korea as a "dagger pointed at the heart of Tokyo."

It will be the sixth Team Spirit exercise since the annual joint military maneuver began in 1976 and the third since the establishment of the U.S.-south Korea combined forces command. Each time the exercise was politically oriented.

It will be the largest so far, as it will involve a total of 161,500 troops. The participants will include 61,500 Americans, of whom more than a half will be airlifted from outside Korea, including the U.S. mainland. More than 37,000 U.S. personnel already stationed in south Korea and 100,000 south Korean soldiers will also participate in the winter field exercises, said combined forces command officials.

The first elements of 33,800 American military personnel will arrive in south Korea Feb. 1 to take part in the exercise Team Spirit '81, according to them.

U.S. Army units to be transported to south Korea will include a Division Headquarters and an infantry brigade and a Marine Corps amphibious task force, several Air Force tactical and strategic units and 7th fleet ships will also be deployed to south Korea, said CFC spokesman.

Japan has participated in the war exercises. Japan-based units took part in Team Spirit exercises. Iwakuni MCAS and Yokota AB, Okinawa and Marines assigned to Okinawa.

According to officials of 5th Air Force, based at Yokohama, the following units will participate in Team Spirit '81: 1 15s of the 18th Tactical Fighter Group, and 1-3As of the 961st Airborned Warning and Control Squadron both at Kadena AB, Okinawa; C-130s from the 345th Tactical Airlift Squadron and T-39s from the 475th Air Base Wing both based at Yokota.

In view of Japan's role in the exercise, it can be said that Team Spirit is virtually a U.S.-south Korea-Japan joint military exercise exercise.

is available for him.

The latest offer is intended to divert public protests against his rape of democracy and Kwangju massacre of over 2,000 citizens and win public support for his "presidential" bid at the planned Feb. 25 election. It is also designed to get public, domestic and international, recognition of his illegal status as chief executive of south Korea.

The problem is that the south Korean people and the world public are too familiar what Gen. Chon did, firstly the Dec. 12, 1979 arms coup, the arrest of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and the massacre in Kwangju. There is no moral and physical basis for future public support for his policy conduct. What supports him at present is American and Japanese assistance.

One aim of the offer is to induce Pyongyang to recognize Chon Du Hwan as qualified for any future north-south talks and then win its approval of south Korea as a separate, sovereign entity, namely, the recognition of the division of Korea "as Korea." Thinking the word reunification is attractive to the Pyongyang authorities, the Chon junta used the word to invite them to north-south talks where Gen. Chon wants to discuss the division issue, not the reunification question.

Another aim is to let Pyongyang reject the talks offer and picture it as not serious in the issue of reunification and improve the image of the Chon junta. Little chance exists for this aim. The Jan. 12 remarks remind the public of Chon's behavior since the assassination of his predecessor till today. As anticipated, no critical Western press comment has appeared of Pyongyang's attitude toward the issue. Most comments have pointed the discrepancy in the policy conduct of Chon and criticized the death of democracy and the trial of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

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Given these facts, the conduct of Chon Du Hwan gives a picture of him disguising himself as an advocate of democracy and north-south reunification in order to end his isolation and justify his dictatorial rule.

After all, he is enemy number one of democracy, reunification and Korean peace and stability. No change is in his resolve to kill Kim Dae Jung and oppose north-south reunification.

(Continued from page 1)

travel to and from the trade relations with them must be legally authorized. Legal ground must be in place for any future cross recognition." In external activities, the policy of anti-communism must be selective, with Pyongyang and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) targeted.

Expanded relations with the socialist countries, Seoul and American patrons theorize, would work to alienate them from the DPRK and serve the ultimate purpose of getting international approval of the presence of "two Koreas," in the absence of north-south reunification. Separation of south Korea from the rest of Korea is an essential requirement of the Asian policy of the United States.

The Anti-Communist Law, promulgated in July, 1961 by the Pak Jung Hi junta, was a follow-up of the National Security Law enforced the previous year. The Anti-Communist Law, a 10-article code had been a weapon wherein to make any association with communism of whatever form crime to be punished with maximum penalty of death.

The 9-article National Security Law is now a 25-article, supplement law, equipped with more detailed provisions for stricter suppression of the democratic movement.

For example, hatred for the north and a showdown with it are encouraged and justified as the new law offers monetary prize and other rewards for arresting, informing on or killing any person affiliated with it or special compensation for any injury or death or loss incurred therefrom.

Lifting Martial Law

The plan to lift martial law makes no sense. The Chon junta has already banned any anti-"government" political activity and purged most of all the democratic and conservative foes of its administration. The new National Security Law and other laws enacted under the new "yusin" Constitution enable Gen. Chon to invoke martial law again any time whenever he sees necessary and other emergency decrees.

In the coming elections, Chon is virtually unopposed and supported by the Team Spirit '81 military maneuvers involving over 170,000 American and south Korean troops which will continue for two months.

Most important, with martial law revoked, Gen. Chon remains at the top of power. There is no legal basis of effective democratic opposition to the second "yusin" dictatorship.

In short, martial law is to be lifted after all the critics are wiped out off the scene. Yet, the word lifting sounds good and proves a needed PR boost to Seoul and the Americans.

In order to make the lifting of martial law sensible, democracy must be allowed to revive. The political prisoners released unconditionally, an apology issued for the Kwangju Massacre, and Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other codefendants must be rehabilitated. Chon must step down and end the "two Korea" policy. He must have American military presence in south Korea ended.

In this context, the promise to end martial law rule is nothing but a trick to mislead the public.

"Reunification Efforts"

Quite odd, Chon has bothered to make the misleading offer for mutual visits of south and north Korean leaders." His mention of reunification amounts to a total contradiction of what he has done as a client of the Americans, technically speaking.

The takeover by Gen. Chon Du Hwan has been designed to prevent south Korea from becoming democratic enough to move closer to the eventual reunification with the northern half. By all means, Chon must stop such eventuality. This was the aim of Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi.

There is no doubt that the latest offer is to portray Chon as a champion of reunification, rationalize his seizure of power and then strive for the perpetuation of the division of the country as "two Koreas."

The forced mention of reunification itself suggests the political crisis in which Chon is locked.

As Pak did, when the economy is a mess and when political oppression has created public outcries, Chon must backpedal and resort to the public appeals of the reunification, no other justification

Amnesty Int'l Letter for Saving Mr. Kim

The following is the text of a letter sent on 2 December 1980 by Amnesty International to heads of governments of the 43 countries belonging to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in an effort to prevent Kim Dae Jung's execution.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour of addressing Your Excellency with respect to the case of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader in the Republic of Korea, now under sentence of death. I am taking the unusual step of requesting Your Excellency to intercede on behalf of Kim Dae Jung with His Excellency, President Chun Doo Hwan, in the event that the Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea confirms the death sentence passed by a military court last September. If the death sentence is confirmed, the President of the Republic has discretionary power to commute it.

I am addressing this request to Your Excellency as Head of Government of one of the nations currently comprising the United Nations Commission on Human Rights which, under the Charter of the United Nations, is responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Amnesty International believes this unusual request is justified by the special character of the case of Kim Dae Jung. Since the 1960s, Kim Dae Jung has been subjected to a series of human rights violations. Imprisonment for the peaceful exercise of his right to freedom of expression, ill-treatment during detention, unfair trial and now the imposition of the death penalty. As the most prominent leader of the opposition in South Korea, he has repeatedly been a victim of exile, imprisonment and house arrest. He has never been known to advocate political change by violence, but has conducted his political activity within the framework of the country's constitution.

Amnesty International has adopted him as a Prisoner of Conscience, defined in its Statute as those who are "imprisoned, detained or otherwise physically restricted by reason of their political, religious or other conscientiously held beliefs or by reason of their ethnic origin, sex, colour or language, provided that they have not used or advocated violence".

Kim Dae Jung was arrested on 17 May 1980, together with others known to share his political views. All were held incommunicado until a few days before their trial started on 14 August. During the trial, Kim Dae Jung stated that he had been kept in an underground room and questioned continuously for 60 days, for up to 15 hours a day. He is reported to have said, "Sometimes I was stripped of my clothes and brought to the very point of torture". He was accused of founding an "anti-state organisation" and remaining in contact with its members and of "financing and instigating student disturbances in the Kwangju area". There was no proper examination of the evidence produced in court to convict him of these offences nor has it been disclosed on which of the charges he has been sentenced to death.

Kim Dae Jung has been sentenced to death by hanging for activity consisting solely of the exercise of his fundamental human rights, after a trial which failed to fulfil international standards agreed by most of the governments of the world. Certain government leaders, statesmen and public figures of diverse political backgrounds have already appealed to the authorities of the Republic of Korea on his behalf.

In recent years others have been executed in the Republic of Korea for political activities, often after ill-treatment and unfair trials. Amnesty International which opposes the death penalty in all cases and in all circumstances has also appealed to the authorities to grant clemency to 12 other political prisoners currently under sentence of death.

Because of the publicity surrounding Kim Dae Jung's trial and because of his prominence, his case can be seen as a challenge to the international community. His execution would be a blow to respect for international human rights standards which must be understood to exclude the use of the death penalty as a punishment for peaceful political activity.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea is expected to rule on the final appeal of Kim Dae Jung in the very near future. Amnesty International urges Your Excellency to appeal to His Excellency President Chun Doo Hwan to use his right to exercise clemency and commute the death sentence against Kim Dae Jung as well as other prisoners now under sentence of death in the Republic of Korea.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Thomas Hammarberg
Secretary General

Save-Kim Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Ensio Lainen, member of the Parliament, in his speech made in the parliament, said that the Finnish people did not want Finland to develop trade relations with south Korea.

The Council for the Building of a Democratic Society, an organization of Korean nationals in West Germany made public a statement calling for the saving of Mr. Kim's life.

The statement carried in Minju Hanguk (Democratic south Korea), a Korean language paper published in West Germany, said:

"The life and death of Kim Dae Jung means the life or death of democracy in south Korea. We, therefore, declare to the whole world that the political murder of Kim Dae Jung by the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial regime will mean a brutal death to the future of the people of south Korea, as well as it will be a heinous act of treachery to the world's conscience and humanitarianism."

The statement calls upon the south Korean people and all the Koreans abroad to rise and overthrow the suppressive rule of Chon Du Hwan, save Kim Dae Jung and all the other political prisoners and win back democracy.

Pastor Mun Ik Hwan, former Koryo University professor Li Mun Yong and 9 other codefendants on trial were on a hunger strike in a south Korean army prison from Jan. 2 in protest against the authorities' human rights violation.

They submitted to the authorities an eleven-point demand, which stressed among others that Mr. Kim should be detained together with the other codefendants, held in a solitary cell, the decisions of the first and second instance courts be handed to the families of the defendants and medical attention be given to the defendants.

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